Govt
17A
13.

Previous references

1913-14.

(Annual)

File No 367 ...

Serial Nos 1-X

Later references

Supdt 227-13 410 Pol 15
Rev Sec-15 B 681 July 1915
Ore 169-16 Rev 1 B Jan 16

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos 1-8

Part B. for July 1913

SUBJECT

Water Supply to Civil & Cantonment Bangalore
(R A Subject no 440 of 1910)

2 Dem No 1948-11/7/13 to the Deputy Commissioner Kolar District

Draws the Deputy Commissioner's attention to the R A Subject and the reply of 31st March thereto and requests them to take such steps in the matter as may be necessary to submit a report in due course

Rs Letter No 1185/45 of 26/7/13 from the Deputy Commissioner Kolar District. Submits in reply a Copy of his letter No 11

G R S 58

Revenue Commissioner proposing the conversion of wet and garden lands below the Ranganathaswamy tank into dry lands and the conservation of the tank as a source of water supply to the town of Chamarajanagar

Subject mentioned above brought forward at the Council meeting proposing that steps may be taken to provide sufficient supply of drinking water to Chamarajanagar town by reserving Ranganathaswamy tank

Ref Letter no 8017 dated 26/9/12 from the Chief Engineer, State stating that the most suitable scheme in his opinion is likely to cost about Rs 75000/- to construct and about Rs 6000/- annually to maintain that the Engineer has further suggested that the yield of the boring put down at the bottom of the well to the south west of the town may be tested and that if the test proves satisfactory a large well may be sunk and the supply pumped therefrom and that in that case the cost of the scheme may be reduced by Rs 1000 in Capital and Rs 1000/- under working expenses, and suggests that copies of these communications may be sent to the Municipal President to suggest ways and means for financing the project

Ref Docket no 4212 dated 10/12/12 to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District forwarding copies of correspondence containing the Chief Engineer's proposals and calling for the Chamarajanagar Municipal Council's decision for financing the scheme

G.R.S. 11] 1910-1912

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Ab.)

NOTES.

File No. 367-1

File Heading.

Water Supply to Chickballapur town
(R. A. Subject No. 1410 of 1910)

From

No. Dated Received

Diary No. | Enclos | Spare Copies | Serial No.

Brief Abstract of Letter.

NOTES AND ORDERS

2 Docket No. 1960 dt 11 7 1911 to the Dy Comr, Kolar Dt

Draws the Dy Commissioners attention to the R A Subject and the reply of Govt thereto, and requests him to take

Notes—First sheet

GPE—15,000—24-4-09

[G. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 367 of 1910

Serial No.

suitable steps in the matter and to submit a report in due course

3 2 Letter No. 1118/45 of 26th July 1914 from the Dy. Comr. Kalaw Sub.

Submits in reply, a Copy of his letter to the Revd. Comr. proposing the Conversion of the wet & garden lands below the Rangadhamma Kere into dry lands and the Conservation of the tank waters as a source of water supply to the town of Chikballapur.

3 The Revd. Commissioner's letter on the subject (D No. 4570) was sent to the Rd. Br on the 19th January 1914. That Br may be requested to note how the matter stands and proceed.

Put 50 4 Yrs.

31.7.1915 Forwarded to Br I for kindly noting how the matter stands

2.8.11 Mlle

6 The file was sent to the Chief Engr. unofficially for opinion on the 20th January 1911.

was 15/9/10

Chief Engr. 31/1

Typo—Contd. [illegible]

GPR—30.09.—12-8-10

C. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 367 of 1910

Serial No.

6. Submitted for orders.
Put 50 May Jewal disposal in Dr. I be awaited
4-8 [illegible] 1& Cr) 7-8-11 [illegible]

7 The subject should not be lost sight of
[illegible]
11/8/11
[illegible]

12 8 11

8 Submitted. 12 8
May this file be sent to Dr. I for kindly returning the same with a note down after the receipt of orders in that Branch
Put 50 Yes
12 8 [illegible] 14 8-11 [illegible]

9 10 Subject No 4 boy brought forward at the R. Assembly of 9/11, praying that steps may be taken to provide sufficient supply of drinking water to Chikballapur town by reserving Ranga-dhamanakere water.

5 11 Letter No 8017 dated the 26th Sept 1911 from the Chief Engineer. States that the Tank is [illegible]

Note—Contin. sheet.

GPS—50,00 · 12-8-10

and Revenue Secretariat | 2nd File No 367 of 1910

Serial No.

Scheme in his opinion is likely to cost about Rs 75000 to construct and about Rs 6000 annually to maintain, that Mr. Chatterton has since suggested that the yield of the bearing found down at the bottom of the well to the south west of the town may be tested and that if the test proves satisfactory a large well may be sunk and the supply pumped therefrom and that in that case the cost of the scheme may be reduced by Rs 10000 in Capital and Rs 1000 under working expenses, and suggests that copies of these Communications may be sent to the Chamba President to suggest ways & means for financing the project 12 Draft to Dy Comr, Kolar Dr submitted

Ref 50

6/11/12

15 13 Secy)

S/pl 15/11/12

14 Appd

15 Issued S/pl 6/12/12

Nors.—Contn sheet

GPB—50 00 - 12-8-10

S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Mc File No. 367 of 1910

Serial No	
6	K Docket No 6212 dated the 10th 1912 to the Dy. Comr., Kolar Distt. — Forwards copies of certain papers containing the Chief Engineer's proposals and calls for the Chikballapur Munl. Council's Resolution for financing the scheme together with his own opinion thereon.
7	17 Letter No. 9074 dated the 24th May 1913 from the Dy. Comr., Kolar Dt. — Submits a copy of the Chikballapur Town Munl. Council's Resolution on the matter and states that the ways and means suggested therein for financing the scheme appears to him to be speculative and ambitious, that the Distt. Fd. is not in a position to contribute any money towards the scheme and that the Munl. income is not adequate to meet the maintenance charges of the water works and to provide for a sinking fund &c. 18 Submd for orders. The scheme proposed by the Chief Engineer and accepted by the Munl. Council involves an initial outlay of Rs 75,000 and an annual recurring charge of Rs 6000 the Munl

Note—Contn sheet.

[illegible]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Rel File No. 367 of 1910

Serial No

Council expects large contributions from the Distt: Funds and the Yoga Nandiswaraswami temple funds, besides a grant of the moiety from State Funds. Even for the Annual Maintenance Charges they select from the Distt. Board for an annual grant of Rs 1500/-. The Distt: Board have however expressed their inability to contribute any money and the Dharmadarsies etc of the temple are reported to be divided in their opinions as to the extent of the help that can be granted to the Municipality from the temple funds. The receipts and expenditures of the Municipality as calculated on the figures for the last years ending 1912-1913 being Rs 10,824/- and Rs 9205/- respectively, it seems impossible for the Municipal Council to finance the projects unaided in these circumstances. It is for orders whether the idea of any elaborate scheme may be directed to be abandoned for the present & kept in the file for possible requirements.

MHO 30 / 5-3-13 (25) Any elaborate scheme of water supply to Chickballapur town may be dropped. [illegible]

7/5/13

Note—Contn. sheet.

[illegible]

S 13]

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 367 of 1910

Serial No.

20 Chickaballapur Municipality has not got adequate resources of its own to meet even a moiety of the cost of the proposed Water Supply project.

Beyond outside assistance, the District Board declines to render any aid to the Municipality in their resources for the Railway Scheme.

The question about granting funds out of the Nandi temple is decided. No assistance does not so far as I can see. Besides, the case for appropriating temple funds for this project is much less weak than the Nanjangud instance since the Nanda temple is more remotely interested in it.

It is probable that the revenue of the Chickaballapur Municipality will increase after the railway becomes an accomplished fact. If it develops in that way and also by more careful administration, the question may be brought up for consideration.

2nd Councillor
Secretary

21 There is no help for it. The scheme must have our support

12/6/13

22 The Government might promise half the cost of the scheme if the Municipality provide the other

3528
13 6 13

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Jud File No. 367 of 1910

Serial No

half.

The Municipality should give evidence that it will be quite able to meet the recurring expenditure.

The P.W.D. might be asked to carry out the necessary surveys and submit a detailed scheme for water supply from the Gopalakrishna tank.

The survey should be undertaken only if the Municipality pays the cost of the coolies employed, trench excavations, &c. The services of the D.P.W. establishment employed on it may be given free.

If the Councillors agree, an order on the above lines may issue.

24 6 10 RC

27/6/13 Draft 27/6

23 I have no objection to the above proposals being adopted

27/6

27/6 Draft 27/6

24 (1¼ Ca) Nor. D.

1/7/13 Draft 3/7

25 Put up draft

Notes—Contin. sh—

GIP—68,800—1-7-12.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 367 of 1910

Serial No.	
26	Draft order submitted for approval with reference to Mr Dixon's order in para 22 supra 5-7-13 Secy; 27 Approved 7-7-13
8	28 G.O. No. 644-6 Dt 15-7-1913 Sanction accorded for a grant of one half the cost of the scheme of the Municipality provided the other half and gives evidence that it will be quite able to meet the recurring expenditure and requests the Chief Engineer to have the necessary surveys carried out and a detailed scheme submitted for water supply from the Popular Varishana tank if the Municipality pays the cost of the Coolies employed, trench excavations &c, the services of the P.W.D. establishment employed on it being given free

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

367/10-1

SUBJECT No 440

Water-supply to Chikballapur town.

Mr Surasastry, Chikballapur Taluk

Summary of discussion.—Suitable steps may be taken to provide a sufficient supply of drinking water to Chikballapur town

Reply of Government—Noted

20494 ML 367-10-2
31 7 11

To the Dy Commr, Kolar Dt,

Has the honour to draw the Dy Commissioner's attention to subject No 440 about the water supply to Chikballapur town, brought forward at the R. Assembly 1910 and the reply of Govt thereto and to request that suitable steps may be taken in the matter and a report submitted in due course

By order

[illegible]

For Secty

Submitted

28-6-11 [illegible]

[illegible] 30/6/11

Copd [illegible]

Issue

30 6-11 [illegible]

Examd [illegible]

W 1897. P 26/26 190

From The Deputy Commissioner Kolar District

To The Secy to the Govt of H H the Maharaja of Mysore Genl and Rev Depts. Bangalore

Dated 26th

Despatched 27th July 1911

Received

General No 1118

No 45

Enclosure No

#4520

250-10

Bor I a
19-1-11

Stating that proposals re the Water Supply to the Chickballapur Town have been submitted to the Revenue Commissioner in this office No 1753-94 dated 13th September 1910, (Copy enclosed)

GPS-75 reams-2.5.10

No. 1118/45 / 1 & Kolar District.

Dated Kolar, the 26th July 1911 / 27

D 593

From

C. Srikanteswara Aiyar Esquire B.A., B.L.,
Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

To

C. S Balasundaram Iyer Esquire B.A.,
Offg Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Genl. & Rev. Depts.,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your docket No 194/ Mbl 367-10-2 dated 11th instant about the water supply to Chikballapur town, I have the honour to state that proposals on the subject have been submitted to the Revenue Commissioner in this office letter No 1753-94 dated 13th September 1910, copy of which is herein enclosed for information

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

For Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

BVS

From

The Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

To

The Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore,
Bangalore

Dated 5th
Despatched 13th } September 1910
Received

General No 1753
No 94

Enclosure No

Sir,

I have the honour to state that the question of Water Supply to the town of Chikballapur has long been under contemplation, and so long ago as in the year 1898, the Scheme of conserving Ranganathanadakere

Water Supply Enterprise for the Town was ordered to be investigated by the Chief Engineer in Government Proceedings Nos 1276-77/2 & 420-92 and 3549-90/2. & 420-90 dated 5th July and 19th September 1898 respectively and since then some correspondence ensued for nearly 4 years, when the Government concluded that "the proposals for the Water Supply to the town of Chikballapur are very reasonable and may be renewed The project then proposed having been subsequently found to be of prohibitive cost and the Municipality not being quite in a prosperous financial condition to meet the same, the ryots under the tank having also refused and declined to accept the conversion

of

Vide Pro No 2358-60 & 420-92 dated 11-8-1902

Vide Govt Bro No 1144 dated 1st April 1903.

of their wet lands to dry without compensation therefor, the propet was ordered to lie over

2 Owing to Scanty Rainfall for the last 4 or 5 Successive years, the difficulty for water has increased and much inconvenience has been felt The Springs in the wells have all gone down or practically failed and the water Supply has become So precarious that the people are now willing to conserve the tank water for the exclusive use of the water Supply to the town, and have unanemously and voluntarily come forward and agreed to have all their wet and garden lands converted into dry and have duly executed muchalikas to that effect

3 Though a costly water project may not immediately be undertaken, there is a very pressing necessity to improve the water supply at least to some extent. The people of the town have been very badly and keenly experiencing the insufficiency of water for drinking, washing and other domestic purposes. This difficulty for water, especially during the dry months, is more or less chronic and the people have been repeatedly petitioning for some relief. The investigations so far undertaken by the P. W. Department show that it is not feasible to convert the Rangedhamanakere into a storage reservoir with distributary mains working by gravitation. For one thing, the

Supply

Supply appears to be insufficient and uncertain and the other difficulty seems to be the nature of the sandy soil of the bed which allows too much wastage of water by percolation. It is on this latter ground that the townspeople represent that if once the tank is conserved as a storage reservoir, the spring levels in the town wells will rise and some relief would have been given them even if water has not directly been led into the town. The configuration of the ground and the nature of the soil would appear to support the above belief which is also confirmed by past experience. The measure of relief now prayed for by the people is, therefore, one worthy

the most favourable consideration, especially under the circumstances of a large agricultural community voluntarily coming forward to give up the benefits of wet and garden cultivation for the general weal of the town.

4. During the recent drought, the necessity for good potable water was keenly felt by the townspeople, which necessitated the undertaking of improving, at considerable cost, the existing drinking water wells to the limited extent practicable. The only wells that had till some years back a small supply of good drinking water, known as Gwaffa's well and Harriffa's well in the Southern and the northern parts of the town, utterly failed last year, when attempts to improve the

Harriffa's

Hariaffa's well becoming futile, the Guraffa's well was experimented with and was sufficiently deepened and improved at an expenditure of Rs. 3,200 This is the only well in the whole town of Chikballapur, which even in the fast dry season contained about 12 feet of water, suffying the entire town with some wholesome drinking water, allevating their sufferings to a slight extent

5 Some of the other wells in and around the town which are largely used for the purpose of washing and other domestic purposes, have no springs, but mainly depend upon percolation from the sand tank water and they generally fail

utterly dry up when rains hold off and the water in the tank gets exhausted by irrigation. Now that the people have executed muchalikas to give up utilizing the tank waters for irrigation and have been praying for its reservation for the town water supply, the opportunity may be taken advantage of, to give effect to their wishes and conserve the water for supplying the springs.

6. His Rangadhamanakere is a restored major tank, calculated to impound 121 units of water, situate at a distance of about 2 miles from the town and at slightly higher level than itself, with an ayakat of 329 acres assessed at Rs. 2003 under the occupancy of

of 272 Khatedars, all of whom (with the exception of a solitary individual by name Arunachella Sastry owning an Inam land measuring 1 Acre 13 guntas, which is so insignificant compared to the vast joint interest of all the rest and of the town as a whole) have agreed to the reservation of the tank for the water supply of the town, and consequent conversion of their holdings under the tank into dry, and the substitution of dry assessment for wet and garden rates, and have also with one mind executed muchalikas to that effect, which form enclosure

to this record. Even the said individual Arunachella Sastry is not unwilling to give up his land for the water supply of the town, but he merely desires to exchange it for land on similar tenure under Gopala — . krishnakara, which, however, can be separately disposed of on merits, steps being in the meanwhile taken to acquire his present small holding, if need be, under the Land Acquisition Regulation, for the common benefit of the Chikballapur Town.

7. The next resulting loss to Government by the conversion of these lands under the tank into dry is estimated in round figures to

to amount to Rs. 1,400 by the Survey Department. Taking the importance of this growing town and the large population thereof 11,000 and their needs and difficulties in securing water into consideration, this loss of about 1,400 Rupees may be overlooked The Municipality is not financially in a position to make good any portion of this loss and as its immediate necessities for Sanitary and other improvements are large and pressing, I am afraid the amount has to be written off for good. But in view of the urgent necessity for affording certain amount of Relief to the

to

townspeople, I request that you may be so good as to move the Government to sanction the conversion of the wet and garden lands under the Rangadhamanakere tank into dry, and for conserving the water therein as a source of water supply to the town of Chickballapur.

8. The file of records connected with the subject is herewith forwarded together with the petition of Venkatesa Sastry and others forwarded with your memo. No 3039 dated the 14th September 1906.

I have etc.,

(Signed) A. Venkatalakshmiah Iyengar,
For Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

"Copy"

For Deputy Commissioner.
Kolar District.

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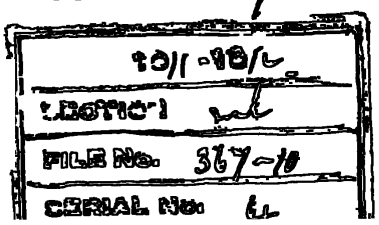
8578



SUBJECT No. 480.

Water-supply to Chikballapur

Sub-Asst. Chikballapur

Summary of discussion:—Steps may be taken to provide sufficient supply of drinking water to Chikballapur town by reserving Mandikhana tank.

Reply of Government:—The matter has been referred to the Chief Engineer for consideration and a report has been called for in the matter from the Executive Engineer

N 8017
Enc 3:

1

MYSORE P W DEPARTMENT,

CENTRAL OFFICE,

Bangalore, 26th September 1912

From

DIARY No 2001

M. VISVESVARAYA, ESQ, M I C E, C.I.E.,

Chief Engineer o

DIARY No 195

Bangalore, 19

SECTION

FILE No

SERIAL

1912-1913
SECTION Jud
FILE No 367-10
SERIAL 5
3699/12

K.B.Srinivasaiengar, Esq., M.A.,

Offg Secretary to the Govern

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments.

SIR,

Referring to correspondence ending with your letter No. R.6634 dated the 13th May 1912, I have the honour to forward a Note on the question of the water supply to the town of Chickballapur.

The most suitable scheme in my opinion is likely to cost about Rs 75,000 to construct and about Rs 6,000 annually to maintain.

2. Since this note was written, Mr.Chatterton has inspected a well to the south-west of the town and has suggested that the yield of the boring put down by Mr.Srikanteswara Iyer at the bottom of the well may be tested. I am arranging for testing the capacity of the bore. If the test proves satisfactory, a large well may be sunk and the supply pumped therefrom as suggested by Mr.Chatterton In that case, the cost of the scheme can be reduced by about Rs 10,000 under capital and Rs 1,000 under working expenses.

3. A copy of Mr.Chatterton's note is attached The site of the well is marked W on the accompanying tracing As soon as the test is made, we shall be able to decide which should be taken the source.

MYSORE P W DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF MYSORE,

Bangalore.

To

Dated Bangalore,

Despatched

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT

GPB—1 500—4-5-71

4. The action now recommended is as follows -

Copies of these communications may be forwarded to the President of the Municipalities, Kolar District, and that officer requested to state whether the Municipality is willing and able to finance the project. The cheaper scheme will, of course, be preferred if the test proves satisfactory, but, if it should turn out unfavourable, the Municipality should be prepared to go in for the larger one, if it means business.

The charges in connection with the testing operations will have to be defrayed by the Municipality.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R G Cochrane

Chief Engineer of Mysore.

V.N.S.

1 Note on Chickballapur Water Supply
1 Note for the Chairman
1 Tracing
3

No. 107/14-8-1912. 17

NOTE FOR THE CHAIRMAN

or

Yesterday I visited Chick-
to a
ballapur with the Government Geologist to inspect the berings put down by the bering party working under the - - Deputy Commissioner of Kolar. The question as to what should be done in this direction having been referred to me by the General Secretary, I have submitted my views on the subject to Government, but at Chickballapur it appears that there is a water supply scheme under preparation in the P.W.D I was told that it is proposed to pump the water from below a tank two miles from the town and at a considerably lower level. I did not investigate this proposal, but I was informed that to carry it out would cost Rs 70,000 I would submit for your consideration partly as Chairman but also as Chief Engineer the following facts -

There is a well close to the town known as Gurappa's well It is 53 feet deep and was reported to be dry in the hot weather and to contain very little water at any time At the bottom of this well a boring 4" in diameter has been put down through clay to a depth of 27 feet At this depth a sub-artesian supply, probably - - -

contained in a bed of sand, was tapped and the water flowed up the pipe with considerable force and filled the well to a depth of 12 feet which depth is apparently still maintained although a large number of people in the town draw their water from this well.

About 500 yds along the tank bund another boring has been put down and at 29 feet depth it entered a bed of coarse sand which proved to be 21 ft thick. This same bed of sand has been proved in a boring 3 or 4 hundred yards from the tank bund. One or two more borings will indicate the extent of this layer of sand and I would advise making a well about 20 feet in diameter down to the sand and then sinking a - - curb well right through the sand, or to such a depth as will be necessary to get the water supply required. From previous experience elsewhere, I am of opinion that probably 10,000 gallons of water per hour can be obtained. To test this, the well will have to be sunk and it should be possible to do this for Rs 1,500. A pair of loose - - piston deep well pumps with a 3½ H.P. oil engine will cost about Rs 2,500

19

and they will lift between 5 & 6 thousand gallons per hour They might be used to sink the well and will be available for testing work elsewhere afterwards, their cost need not therefore be solely charged to this work. What I would submit is that for an expenditure of about Rs 2,000 (1,500 for the well and 500 share of cost of pump) it may be possible to find a water supply good enough for the town and thus avoid the expense of pumping from a lower level and from a distance of two miles.

(Sd) Alfred Chatterton

"True Copy"

Deputy Chief Engineer,
Mysore P.W.D.

NOTE ON CHICKBALLAPUR WATER SUPPLY.

Preliminary.

The question of providing a suitable water supply for the town of Chickballapur has been under consideration and discussion for the last fifteen years. As no practical action had been decided on so far, I visited the town on the 22nd February last, inspected all available sources of supply in the neighbourhood and discussed the several aspects of the question with Mr.Heblikar, the Sub Division Officer, other principal Government officials and the Municipal Commissioners. The results of the investigation are embodied in this note. I was accompanied by Mr.K.Krishna Iyengar, Deputy Chief Engineer, who has worked out these proposals in consultation with me.

Area, population and present condition.

2. The town has an area of 160 acres It went on expanding and was in a flourishing condition till 1898. The population which in 1891 numbered 10623 souls has diminished by about 25 per cent according to the census of 1911 Since the advent of plague the

ar

are many deserted houses and, generally, the town has received a marked set back in respect of trade and enterprise. The average rainfall in the neighbourhood is about 30 inches, but on account of its unseasonal character and irregular distribution, the level of springs has gone down considerably and accentuated the water supply difficulty.

Uncertainty of existing sources.

3. There are 948 wells in the town yielding brackish water and only about half a dozen of them in the outskirts yield potable water. In years of short rainfall, as in 1908, the wells fail and people have to resort to distant garden wells for their domestic supply.

Requirements of the town as regards water supply

4 A town of this size would require about 10 gallons per head of population at the start and 25 gallons eventually, including the supply for flushing drains, &c We may well be content with 20 gallons per

head

head as an average. The present population is 9,000 and we have to make provision for a prospective one of 12,000. Adopting the above standard, we require supply of 120, 000 gallons per day at the commencement and double that quantity ultimately when the system is fully developed. The source of supply to be decided upon must therefore be capable of yielding 240,000 gallons eventually.

5. A tracing from the Topo Sheet is herewith attached, showing all the tanks in the neighbourhood which can give a supply These are -

Examination of all available sources.

(1) Rangadhama's tank to the north-west of the town and 2½ miles from it.

(2) Kandwara tank close to the south-west end of the town.

(3) Manchanabale tank, north-east of the town and two miles from it.

(4) Gopalakrishna tank to the east of the town and about two miles from it

Of these, only Rangadhama's tank commands the town. Kandwara tank is shallow and is below the town level The Manchanabale tank is lower than Rangadhama's tank

and not much better in point of drainage area. Gopalakrishna tank is the largest in the neighbourhood, but it is below the level of the town and is not suited for a gravitation supply. We may therefore confine our attention to the discussion of only two sources, namely, one a gravitation supply from Rangadhama's tank and the other a pumped supply from Gopalakrishna tank. I shall now proceed to explain - which of the two sources should be preferred and why.

6. The daily supply at 10 gallons per head being 120,000 gallons at the initial stage, the supply actually required will be 7 million cubic feet per annum In the final stage we may require about 14 million cubic feet.

In order to obtain 14 million cubic feet, the tank will have to contain about 6 times that supply, as the losses due to evaporation and absorption in small town water supply tanks are very much - larger than the quantity actually consumed.

7 Rangadhama's tank has a catchment of 3½ square miles The rainfall in the

24

year 1908 was nearly 14 inches. In such a year not more than 7 million cubic feet, as against 42 million cubic feet actually required in the initial stages, can be expected from the gathering ground. This is no exaggeration.

Enquiries showed that in the last monsoon, with a rainfall of 28.29 inches, the tank received about 3 feet of water - in addition to what had remained in it at the end of the preceding hot weather. This is equivalent to about 10 million cubic feet. The tank has a capacity of about 30 million cubic feet.

In years of good rainfall, the tank may fill and if it should, the supply may suffice till the following monsoon In regard to a town water supply, we cannot take risks of short supply as in the case of irrigation For three or four years, everything may go well, the supply may be satisfactory, but it may fail in the fifth year, that is, after the people are once accustomed to the luxury of a piped supply. A failure of even three or four months is sure to lead to much suffering which will be ~~so much~~ all the more keenly felt because people will have lost the practice of going long distances for their supply

The catchment area of Rangadhama's tank may be increased by 2 to 3½ square miles by feeder channels as noted at the foot of the tracing from the Topo Sheet, but the supply from these feeders will not be satisfactory because they cannot be made large enough to lead into the storage tank all the water in a heavy downpour. It is thus apparent that, even for the present requirements of the town, Rangadhama's tank would not answer.

8. The source of supply in the neighbourhood of Chickballapur, which gives the greatest promise, is the Gopalakrishna tank Although its catchment is partially intercepted, the uninterrupted drainage area is practically 11.63 square miles. The water spread is large. The tank is shallower than Rangadhama's tank, but enquiries show that whenever there is any water in any of the tanks above it, including Rangadhama's tank, there is water also in Gopalakrishna tank These points make it clear that Gopalakrishna tank is a more reliable source of supply than any other tank in the neighbourhood and, on account of the large size of the tank, the effect of the draw off for water supply for the town will be imperceptible It dries up less often than other tanks and

th

the reason why this tank is absolutely the best as a source of supply is that, even after it dries up, water can be obtained from the subsoil in abundance. This is only natural since it has a large catchment of 35 square miles and the streams that end in it have a sandy bed.

9. As Gopalakrishna tank is below the level of the town, the supply has to be pumped. One or two wells (more if experience shows to be necessary) have to be constructed with a bottom level about 6 feet lower than the lowest nala bed below the tank bund. The wells may have to be dug somewhere near point M on plan, at the upstream end of the tank which will be within a mile of the town The place - where the nala bed has the greatest thickness of sand should be selected as far as possible. The pipe line from the wells to the town will be less than half the length of what it would be from Rangadhama's tank Water may be pumped and passed through special pressure filters and then delivered through a steel rising main into a few masonry cisterns distributed over the town A few standpipes may also be provided The wells will have to be sunk on well curbs It may be necessary to excavate channels or make deep cuts in order to lead water to

27

the wells, but the precise arrangements to feed the well pumps will depend on the - nature of subsoil and other local conditions which will be ascertained when detailed estimates come to be prepared.

Cost of the scheme.

10. The initial cost of the scheme has been roughly estimated at Rs 75,000 and the recurring charges at Rs 6,000 per annum These are the amounts that the Municipality has to find, assisted as far as possible by - - Government.

Source from which cost may be met.

It appears, according to precedents, that the town may expect a contribution of half the initial cost, or Rs 37,500 from Government, if the townspeople can manage to find the other half. From previous correspondence it is seen that local officers have - - assumed that a contribution to this extent may be expected from Government.

Other possible sources

On this assumption, the people have to find a capital of Rs 37,500 and a recurring outlay of Rs 6,000 At present, the Municipality has Rs 12,000 hand. Towards the balance of Rs 2-

the District Board may give a moiety and the Municipality may borrow or try to - raise a fund and make the rich people of the town and villages (and Muzrai institutions like the Nandi temple which derive large indirect benefits from the works) contribute to it.

In the course of my conversation with the Municipal Commissioners, I was informed that the recurring charges might be met from the following sources -

(1) Increased revenue from Octroi and house tax, and a separate water rate.

(2) Effecting savings in current expenditure.

(3) Developing new sources of revenue.

(4) Contribution by the Local Board which, from the analogy of Shimoga and Harihar, may amount to Rs 1,500 per annum

If the Local Board gives a contribution to this extent, the Municipality might be able to provide the balance

11. If the Municipality, under the guidance of local officers, is abl t

99

give an assurance to this Department that Rs 75,000 towards capital and Rs 6,000 recurring expenditure would be forthcoming, the Public Works Department will take the matter in hand and prepare detailed plans and estimates in consultation with the - Sub Division Officer and the Municipality for the sanction of Government.

Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Bangalore,
26th September 1912.

V.N.S.

L 4

GWO
153
12

[S 26]

File No 367-
Serial No. C

Diary No of letter replied to 2907

C 4

No 4212
ml 367-11-

9/10/12

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Rb 2)
C., the 16. 11 1912

To

The D.C. Lon., Kolaba

Date of issue 10/12/12

Signed by Mr SOR

this letter no 4118 dated the 26th July 1911 on the subject of Chikhallapur lands.

Referring to the above I have the honour to forward herewith Copies of the Diary, alleg notes, papers on the subject and to request that the same may be referred to the Chikhallapur Manual.

over

The tracing
Copy of note dated 14 8 1912
& 167 by Mr Alfred Chatterton
Do dated 28th Sept. 1912
& the Chief Engr
Do of Chief Engineers letter
No 8017 dated 26th Oct 12

SUBJECT

9/12/12

whether that body is willing & able
to finance the projects and that
a copy of our Resolution may be
drilled into the specimen of the Dep't Cir
2) It may be noted that
the Chenpo scheme will
of course be preferred if
the tests referred to in the
Chief Engineer's letter prove
satisfactory, but the
charges connected with the
testing operations will have
to be defrayed by the
Municipality, and that
if the tests should turn out
unfavourable the Municipality
should be prepared to go in finance
for the larger schemes

List of enclosures,

By order

Copied by

Examined by

for Secy

GPS—10,000—28-2-11.

No. 994

Office of the President,
District and Municipal Boards,
Kolar District,
Dated Kolar, 24th May 1913

DIARY No 7340

19/5/1913
SECTION Md
FILE NO 367-10
SERIAL No 7

From

B O W R I N G, Esquire,
P r e s i d e n t,
District and Municipal Boards,
Kolar District.

To

M.R. SRINIVASIENGAR, Esquire, M A
Offg Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

With reference to your docket No 4212/M1 367-10-6 dated 10th December 1912, furnishing me with copies of the Chief Engineer's proposals re the water supply to the Chickballapur Town and calling for a copy of the Chickballapur Municipal --- Council's resolution on the same, with my opinion thereon, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of the resolutions of the said Municipal Council of the 27th February 1913, and 24th April 1913, together with a copy of the District Board's resolution passed at their meeting held on the 10th instant, and to state as follows --

2. From a perusal of the Municipal resolution dated 27th February last, it will be seen that they have adopted the Chief Engineer's Scheme at an initial cost of Rs 75,000/- with a ---- recurring expenditure of Rs 6000/) per annum for its maintenance, and the ways and means suggested by the council for financing the scheme and also for its up-keep appears to me to be speculative and ambitious and not based on ~~some~~ sound principles Large

contributions are expected from the District Board and Nandi Temple funds, exclusive of the moiety of the cost of the scheme claimed from Provincial funds, and for its up-keep it is proposed to levy a water tax of one half of the house tax, now paid by the citizens, which seems very high and, I think, the residents of the town cannot be asked to pay it in addition to --- existing and other proposed taxes Though the Government comes forward to help this important Municipality with a moiety of the cost of the scheme, I am afraid that the council has no funds at its credit to provide for the balance, without raising a loan at a high rate of interest, unless Government is prepared to advance that amount also at a low rate of interest

3. Further, under the present financial condition of the council, whose normal income is estimated at Rs.11,000/- per annum, the receipt of the Municipality would be quite inadequate to meet the maintenance charges of the Scheme, and the interest on the loan after making provision for the fixed recurring expenditure of the Municipality, not to mention a ---- sinking fund to repay the loan.

4 As regards the requisition of the Municipal council for a contribution of Rs.12500/- towards the initial cost and a sum of Rs.1500/- annually for the up-keep of the Schere from the District Board, I regret to state that the Board is not in a position to finance this scheme in any way at present, as its resources are much taxed by its own Railway schere already on hand.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President,

District and Municipal Boards,

Kolar District

Confdl 367-10/12 Page 2

1913 ...

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× × × ×

(8) Water supply to Chickballapur Town

Read letter no 169/12.12.12 from the President District and Sessions Board Kolar District with reference to General and Revenue Secretary's no 4212/Conf 367-10-6 dated 10th December 1912 for the opinion of the municipal Board re the water supply to Chickballapur

———.———

There are two schemes regarding the water supply to Chickballapur Town

(1) As proposed by Mr. A Chatterton to sink a large well to the South West of the town and thus will cost about Rs 65000 towards Capital and Rs 5000 annually to — maintain

(11) As proposed by the ...

yuvaraja to have one or his
wells Sunk near Gopala-
krishna Rowe for the supply
of the town at a cost of Rs
about Rs 75000/- towards capital
and Rs 6000/- annually to ~
maintain.

The Board is of opinion
that to have a good supply
the latter proposal which costs
Rs 75000 towards capital and
Rs 6000 annually to maintain
may be adopted.

The municipality
has at its credit Rs 12000 at
present The whole of this
amount may be set apart
for the water supply

The Board is of opinion
that they can raise about
Rs 3000 from private contributions
including the contribution of

Rs 1000 promised by our Dewan, which he expects this town as chief Engineer.

It was resolved that the Dharmadarsis of Sri Bhoga Nandeswara Swamy Temple be approached to contribute Rs 10000 out of the temple funds for the charitable work.

Further it was resolved to approach the District Board for a contribution of Rs 12500 towards Capital and Rs 1500 towards the up keep of the Scheme

Thus if moiety of the amounts required for the capital is secured as above, the Board may approach the Government for the grant of the other half

As regards annual cost of Rs 6000/- required for

(1) Annual savings of the municipality:- Rs 2000/-
(2) Contributions from the Distt: funds = Rs 1500/- ✗ ∈
(3) Water taxes Rs 1500/-
(4) Levy of octroi duty on tobacco, Skins, hides etc — Rs 500/-
(5) Levy of tax on bullocks at the weekly market — Rs 500

Total Rs 6000/-

It was further resolved that the District Board and Nandi temple authorities may be addressed at once on the subject and the collection of private contributions may be taken on hand soon after the contributions from the temple and District Board are — ensured

× × (Sd) × ×

Mohamed Ayub Sheriff
Amildar of V.P
2/2.B

Extract

Summary

To Amildar of V.P
15 3/13.

Contd 3rd Book 6

Proceedings of the Dharmadarsis
of Sri Bhoga Nandeshwara temple
Nandi 38
Dated 14th April 1913

Mr Mahmmad Syed Sheriff
Amildar

Present

1 Mr. C Narayanswamy chetty,
2 Mr. Subbaraya Setti
3 Mr. Muni Bheraffa
4 Mr Ranjundappa
5 Mr. H Subbarao
6 Mr K Boddanaramiah

Subject

Read letter no 802 dated 15. 3 13 from the Vice president city municipality chickballapur regarding the Contribution of Rs 10,000 from the temple funds for the water supply scheme of Chickballapur town

Resolution

Out of the Dharmadarsis present Mr Muni Bheraffa

were of opinion that it is not possible to give Rs 10000/- Contribution out of the temple funds for the water supply of Chikballapur but as the Contribution is for a Charitable purpose Rs 3000/- may be given for the water supply out of the temple funds

The other 3 members were of opinion that Rs 10,000/- as applied for by the Municipality may be Contributed as the temple is indirectly benefitted by the proximity of Chikballapur down to hand.

(Sd) C Narayanaswamy Chetty
(Sd) H. Subbarayan
(Sd) [illegible]

(Sd) షేక్ మహమ్మద్ షరీఫ్

(Sd) ఎం. వెంకటేశ్వర్లు

(Sd) ఎం. రంగయ్య

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(Signed) Mahammad Syed Shariff
Amildar
14/4/13

True Copy

S. Srinivasulu
for Amildar

× × × ×

(2) Water Supply to Chickballapur

Read letter no 603 16.4.13 from the Amuldar of Chickballapur forwarding the resolution of the Dharmadarsis of the Sri Bhoga Nandeswara temple As half the Dharmadarsis were for granting Rs 10,000 and the other half for contributing Rs 3000, the president may be moved to address the Government and get at least Rs 5000/- from the temple funds. The reference be sent to president after the reply of the District Board as to if contribution for the water supply is received

× × × ×

Exchange (Sd) Mohamed Syed Sheriff V.P
21.4.13

24/4/13 to Amuldar & V.P

Enclosed 367-69 dt 7

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE DISTRICT BOARD CONVENED AT KOLAR, ON SATURDAY THE 10TH MAY 1913.

42

x x x x

20. Read letter No.209 dated 30th April 1913 from the Sub Division Officer, Chickballapur forwarding the resolution of the Chickballapur Municipal Council re the water supply scheme of the town at an initial cost of Rs.75,000/- and Rs.6,000/ for annual maintenance and requesting the Board to pay a lump sum contribution of Rs.1,500/- annually for the up-keep of the same &c.

Resolved that the Chickballapur Municipal Council be informed that the grant of the contribution and the annual maintenance charges by the Board are impracticable at present.

x x x x x

Sd. P.F. Bowring,
P r e s i d e n t,
District and Municipal Boards,
Kolar District.

"C o p y".

P r e s i d e n t,

Subject:- Water supply to Chikballapur town

G.R S. 26]

File No 367-1910
Serial No. 8

Diary No of letter replied to 7360

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
(Rev.)

Dn , the 5. 7. 1913

Date of issue 15.7.13

Signed by MrAVR

READ:-

Subject noted above and letter brought forward at the Assembly of 1910 and 1911 about the water supply of the Chikballapur town

ORDER PASSED. No.

and the replies of the Public Works Dept.

2) Correspondence ending with letter No. 954 dated the 24th May 1913 from the Dy. Comr., Kolar to submitting a Copy of the Chikballapur

over

SUBJECT

from Municipal Council Resolution
suggesting ways and means for
financing a scheme submitted
by the Chief Engineer to cost Rs 75,000
at the outset with an annual
recurring expenditure of Rs 6000
for its maintenance, and stating
that the Municipal Council fully
agrees to this the speculative
and ambitious and both based
on sound principles and that
under the present financial
condition of the Municipality
the receipts of the Municipality
would be quite inadequate to
meet the maintenance charges
of the works and to provide
for the interest on the loan and
for a sinking fund.

Order thereon 644-6ml 361 10-

In the circumstances
of the case, the Govt will be
glad to bear half the cost of
the

GPB—20,000—2-10-11

9/15 ff. 13

G R S 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Continuation sheet draft form)

the scheme, if the Municipality provides the other half and gives evidence that it will be quite able to meet the recurring expenditure.

2) In the meantime, the Chief Engineer is requested to have the necessary surveys carried out and a detailed scheme submitted for water supply from the Gopalakrishna tank. The survey should however be undertaken only if the Municipality bears the cost of the Public Health Branch establishment &c, the services of the D.P.H. establishment employed on it being given free.

3) The Collector is requested to communicate the purport of these orders to the R.M. Krishnaiah who has enquired the subjects for the Assembly

Secy 11/7

11/7

I.O.W.

[illegible]

[illegible]

5 copies made.

[illegible]

[illegible]

GPO—16,000—10-31-71

[illegible] Thereon

Letter No 984 dt 24/5/13 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District

Submits a copy of the Bhoothalingapur Town Municipal Council's Resolution in the matter and Statement of Ways and Means Suggested thereon for financing the Scheme appears to him to be speculative and ambitious when the District Board is not in a position to Contribute any money towards the Scheme and that the Municipal income is not adequate to meet the maintenance charges of the water works and to provide for a Sinking fund &c

Spl 8 Go No 644-46 dt 15/7/13 States that Govt will bear half the cost of the Scheme, if the municipality provides the other half and gives evidence that it will be quite able to meet the recurring expenditure, and requests the Chief Engineer to have the necessary Surveys Carried out and a detailed Scheme Submitted for water Supply from the Gopalakrishna tank if the municipality pays the cost of the Establishment employed, branch excavations etc, the Services of the PWD Establishment employed being given free

K Narasimha
) 2/1/14

[illegible]
Recording